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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY "EXPRESS MAIL" (37 CFR 1.10) Applicant(s): Laurie Macolino					Docket No. 13869.47
Serial No. 10/788,430	Filing Date 02/27/2004	Confirmation No. 7003	Customer No. 022913	Examiner	Group Art Unit 4137
Invention: SUPPLY CHAIN DATA MANAGEMENT					

I hereby certify that the following are being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop: AMENDMENT, Commissioner for Patents, PO Box 1450, Arlington, Virginia 22313-1450.

DATED this 4th day of February 2008.

- Transmittal of Priority Document (1 page)
- Certified copy of Australian Application No. 2003904675
- Postcard

DANA L. TANGREN

(Typed or Printed Name of Person Mailing Correspondence)

(Signature of Person Mailing Correspondence)

EV 882 548 124 US

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PATENT APPLICATION
Docket No. 13869.47

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of		)
	Laurie Macolino	)
		) Art Unit
Serial No.	10/788,430	) 4137
Filing Date:	February 27, 2004	)
Confirmation No.:	7003	)
For:	SUPPLY CHAIN DATA MANAGEMENT	)
Examiner:	John A. Anderson	)

TRANSMITTAL OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Enclosed is a certified copy of Australian Application No. 2003904675 to which the above-identified application claims priority under 35 USC § 119. Please enter the attached certified copy in the present application so as to perfect the claim of priority.

Dated this 4th day of February 2008.

Respectfully submitted,

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10/788,430

Patent Office
Canberra

I, LEANNE MYNOTT, MANAGER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. 2003904675 for a patent by MERCURY ADVISORY GROUP PTY LTD as filed on 29 August 2003.

WITNESS my hand this
Eleventh day of March 2004

LEANNE MYNOTT
MANAGER EXAMINATION SUPPORT
AND SALES

P/00/009
Regulation 3.2

AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1990

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Invention Title: "SUPPLY CHAIN DATA MANAGEMENT"

The invention is described in the following statement:

TITLE

SUPPLY CHAIN DATA MANAGEMENT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally relates to the management of data in a supply chain. In particular, although not exclusively, the invention relates to a system, method and apparatus for supply chain data management that is compatible with existing business relationships, trading terms and internal systems and which provides improved supply chain data management efficiency.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

In virtually every business there exists a supply chain that may comprise, for example, an input, a process and an output. In traditional industries, raw materials ordered from suppliers often constitute the input, the process may be a manufacturing process and the output may be a product manufactured from the raw materials. The end product is then delivered to, for example, a warehouse, a wholesaler or other customer. In service industries, services are provided to customers or clients rather than a product being manufactured, but there remains a supply chain comprising inputs of, for example, stationery and equipment, a process, such as the act of reserving holidays or analysing information, and outputs, such as the issuance of advice, tickets or the like.

Often the flow of information relating to the inputs, processes and outputs commences before there is a product in existence and the information flow does not cease until after delivery. In many instances after-sales service means that the information flow continues long after delivery.

Hence, there is usually a huge volume of information relating to the supply chain that requires careful and efficient management. In many businesses there are usually multiple supply chains, often hundreds or even thousands, which exacerbates the task of managing data associated with supply chains.

In today's business environment, the management of supply chain information such as customer details, purchase orders, delivery statuses, transportation dates and requirements and the like, is achieved with one or more computer systems employing many different applications.

One drawback of the current situation is that each business has its own internal computer system that is different to, for example, both the internal system of its supplier and that of its customer. The incompatibility between the systems hinders or prevents the efficient exchange of supply chain information, which often results in time being wasted by employees in chasing up orders, checking deliveries, searching for and/or confirming information or the like.

Enabling communication between different internal systems of different organisations often requires expensive and time-consuming changes in internal software, business practices and/or trading terms. Even if this is carried out, businesses effecting the change often have to wait for their other trading partners and/or customers to also make the change before any improvement is experienced. Such delays can be costly and may never occur. Furthermore, even if new systems are introduced, efficiency is often hindered in the early stages whilst users become familiar with the new systems and procedures.

Hence, there is the need for a system, method and/or apparatus for managing supply chain information that at least ameliorates at least some of the aforementioned drawbacks of the prior art. In particular, there is a need for a

system, method and/or apparatus that does not necessitate changes in the software of existing computing systems, business practices and/or trading terms and does not need all business partners to simultaneously join the system and/or method before the system and/or method becomes effective.

In this specification, the terms "comprises", "comprising" or similar terms are intended to mean a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a method, system or apparatus that comprises a list of elements does not include those elements solely, but may well include other elements not listed.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In one form, although it need not be the only or indeed the broadest form, the invention resides in a supply chain data management system comprising:

a server coupled to be in communication with a communications network;

a first trading entity coupled to be in communication with said communications network, said first trading entity registered with said server as a participant of said system;

at least one second trading entity coupled to be in communication with said communications network, said at least one second trading entity registered by said first trading entity as a trading partner of said first trading entity;

a profile associated with each said trading entity, said profile specifying supply chain data to be communicated to and/or from said trading entity, each said profile accessible by said server;

wherein, said server automatically requests supply chain data from at least one of said trading entities and in response to receiving said requested supply chain data, said server communicates data related to said supply chain

data to one or more other of said trading entities in accordance with their said profile.

Preferably, each said profile for each said second trading entity registered as a trading partner of said first trading entity is created by said first trading entity.

Preferably, said supply chain data is communicated by email or electronic data interchange (EDI).

Preferably, the server is an application server.

In another form, the invention resides in a method of managing supply chain data, said method including the steps of:

registering a first trading entity with a server, said server coupled to be in communication with said first trading entity via a communications network;

registering with said server at least one second trading entity as a trading partner of said first trading entity, said at least one second trading entity coupled to be in communication with said server via said communications network;

creating a profile associated with each said trading entity, each said profile specifying supply chain data to be communicated to and/or from each said trading entity, each said profile accessible by said server;

automatically requesting supply chain data from at least one of said trading entities; and

in response to said server receiving said requested supply chain data, communicating data related to said supply chain data to one or more other of said trading entities in accordance with their said profile.

The method may further include specifying a format in which each trading entity receives said data related to said supply chain.

In a further form, the invention resides in an apparatus for managing supply chain data in a supply chain data management system comprising a plurality of trading entities coupled to be in communication with said apparatus via a communications network, said apparatus comprising:

storage means for:

a) registering a first trading entity as a participant of said system;

b) registering at least one second trading entity as a trading partner of said first trading entity;

c) storing a profile associated with each said trading entity, said profile specifying supply chain data to be communicated to and/or from said trading entity;

wherein, said apparatus automatically requests supply chain data from at least one of said trading entities and in response to receiving said requested supply chain data, said apparatus communicates data related to said supply chain data to one or more other of said trading entities in accordance with their said profile.

Preferably, said apparatus is an application server.

Further features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To assist in understanding the invention and to enable a person skilled in the art to put the invention into practical effect preferred embodiments of the invention will be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG 1 is a simplified schematic representation of the system according to the present invention;

FIG 2 is a schematic representation of the system and some of the method steps according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG 3 is a schematic representation of the method steps according to the present invention;

FIG 4 is screenshot showing registration of a second trading entity as a trading partner of a first trading entity;

FIG 5 is screenshot showing a group of registered second trading partners;

FIG 6 is screenshot showing the creation of profiles for each registered trading partner;

FIG 7 is screenshot showing purchase order information available to trading partners online; and

FIG 8 is screenshot showing further purchase order information available to trading partners online.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the drawings, like numerals on different FIGS are used to indicate like elements throughout. With reference to FIG 1, the system 100 according to the present invention comprises trading entities 104 coupled to be in communication with an apparatus in the form of a server 102 over a communications network 106. The server 102 may be an application server or another type of suitable server known in the art. The communications network 106 could be the Internet, a local area network (LAN), an intranet, a virtual private network (VPN) or other

suitable communications network known in the art, such as a wireless communications network. The server 102 is accessible in realtime by terminals of the trading entities 104 via an Internet browser installed on the terminals. Communication between trading entities and the server 102 may be via electronic mail (email) employing any conventional, suitable, secure communications protocol or via Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) technology, such as known X12 standards. Any known encryption technology may also be employed for improved communications security. The server also comprises, or is coupled to be in communication with, a storage means 105 for storing the information required to perform the method as described herein.

Once a first entity becomes a member of the system 100 via, for example, an online registration process, the first entity can then register details of one or more second trading entities in the form of their trading partners such as suppliers, manufacturers, delivery agents and the like, with the server 102 via the network 106. The first entity may fall into any category of business, such as a buyer, seller, manufacturer, shipping agent, warehouser or other trader. Registration of their trading partners may be carried out via the screen shown in FIG 4. The server 102 automatically informs the trading partners via email or EDI that they have been included in the system as a trading partner of the first trading entity who registered them. The trading partners are also provided with a link to an online demonstration of the system to inform the trading partners about the system and to encourage them to join.

According to one example, a second trading partner in the form of a supplier may first be registered by the first trading entity as a trading partner of the first trading entity. Second trading entities in the form of origin freight

forwarders, destination freight forwarders, customs brokers, customers and domestic carriers may then all be registered to create a trading or user group or group of trading relationships, as shown in FIG 5.

With reference to FIG 6, a profile 108 for each trading partner within the group may then be individually created to determine the supply chain data that each trading partner will receive and be required to reply to, for example at each supply chain milestone. However, not all of the first trading entity's trading partners in their supply chain require the same replies, requests and/or notifications. Therefore, the system 100 of the present invention allows each first trading entity to tailor the supply chain information flow for each registered trading partner and to specify the preferred format in which the notifications, messages, reminders and the like are received, such as, but not limited to .csv, .dat, .pdf, .html. Creation of the profile 108 by the first trading entity may include specifying whether or not a trading partner receives a message requesting a reply containing certain information, such as a customs cleared (CCD) reply, an arrival time/date (ARR) and/or departure time/date (DEP) reply, and/or an estimated time of manufacture (ETM) reply.

The server 102 controls the sending and receiving of requests for and/or replies to information. Rather than trading entities having to search for information from websites or needing to call suppliers, manufacturers or the like, the server 102 transmits information via email or EDI directly to the first trading entities of the system 100 and their registered trading partners as soon as the information is available, depending on the profiles 108 of each trading entity.

Supply chain documents are accessible online from the server 102 to the first trading entity and any of their trading partners whom they wish to have

access to the information, thus obviating the need for mailing, faxing or emailing documents to trading partners. Since trading partners know they will automatically receive updated information as soon as it is available, the trading partners do not waste time searching for information before it is available, which is a common problem in conventional supply chains.

FIG 7 shows an example of purchase order information that is accessible online by the relevant trading entities. The purchase order may include important information such as invoice numbers, departure and arrival dates, shipping information, quantities, product data and orders linked to shipments, which may also be linked to products. Ex-factory and delivery dates may be compared and enquiries on shipped quantities against remaining balances may easily be made, which is useful where short supply or over supply are common. The unit price of the shipped consignment may be compared against the unit price on the original order. Color-coding may be employed for the display of different areas of information for ease of reference. Searches may be carried out online on any item of information for reconciliation purposes and to link to shipments, purchase orders and the like. The system and method may also provide for freight and service provider fee checking with key performance indicator (KPI) reporting.

An embodiment of the method of the present invention will now be described with reference to the schematic overview shown in FIG 2 and the more detailed representation of the method steps shown in FIG 3. Referring to FIG 2, the method of the present invention will be described with reference to a supply chain involving the ordering by a customer in a first country of a product from Company A in a second country via the server 102 for delivery to the

customer. The supply chain includes communicating supply chain data to and from a manufacturer, an internal warehouse or third party warehouse (third party logistics), and a freight forwarder/distribution/transport company. However, it will be appreciated that the present invention is not limited to this scenario and that the present invention is applicable to a wide range of supply chains involving additional and/or alternative trading entities, whether the supply chain be domestic or international, whether for tangible products and/or the provision of services.

Step 1 represents a registered first trading entity of the system 100 in the form of a buyer 110 transmitting supply chain data in the form of a purchase order (PO) to the server 102. Transmission of the PO may be via email or EDI. Alternatively, details of the purchase order may be manually entered into the application server 102, e.g. in the event of a system failure.

In step 2, a second trading entity of the system in the form of a supplier 112 that is registered as a trading partner of the buyer 110, receives the PO via email or EDI from the server 102. Alternatively, transmission of the PO to the supplier 112 may be via facsimile, e.g. in the event that the supplier 112 is not a registered trading entity of the system 100.

According to step 3, the server 102 transmits a message to the supplier 112 requesting an estimated time of manufacture (ETM) and/or an estimated time of supply (ETS). As represented by step 4, the supplier 112 replies to the request transmitted in step 3. A predetermined time limit for responding to the message sent by the server 102 may be associated with the request for information. The predetermined time limit may be, for example, 24 hours, 3 days or 5 days depending on the nature of the supply chain. In the absence of a

response from the supplier 112, the server 102 may send a reminder.

If no response to the reminder is received, the failure to respond will be logged and participating trading entities, such as the first trading entity, will be informed, thus identifying weak links in the supply chain. The identification of such weaknesses to entities enables participating trading entities to informatively revise their trading groups and optimize their supply chain. This feature also encourages high standards of performance. Where no response to the reminder is received, an appointed administrator, such as a nominee of the buyer 102 or supplier 112, will be notified who can then remedy the absence of information.

As represented by the multiple steps 5, the server 102 transmits the information regarding the ETM and/or ETS (ETM/ETS update) received from the supplier 112 via email, EDI or fax to the trading partners registered by the first entity that initiated the trading relationships as described above. The trading partners who receive the ETM/ETS update will depend on the profile 108 created by the first trading entity. In FIG 3, the ETM/ETS update is sent by the server 102 to the buyer 110 and other registered trading partners in the form of an origin forwarder 114, an destination forwarder 116, a customs broker 118 and third party and fourth party logistics (3PL/4PL) 120.

With reference to step 6, at a predetermined time before the estimated ETM/ETS provided by the supplier 112, the server 102 sends a request to the supplier 112 for a more accurate ETM/ETS than was provided in step 4. The predetermined time for this event may be, for example, 24 hours, 2 days or 5 days prior to the original estimated ETM/ETS provided by the supplier 112. In step 7, the supplier 112 responds to the request of step 6. In the absence of a response from supplier 112, a reminder may be sent to the supplier 112 by the

server 102 as described above.

With reference to step 8, the updated ETM/ETS provided by the supplier 112 is then forwarded by email, EDI or fax by the server 102 to the trading partners if it is so specified in their profile 108 by the first trading entity to receive such an update. In the example shown in FIG 3, the origin forwarder 114, destination forwarder 116, customs broker 118 and 3PL/4PL 120 all receive the updated ETM/ETS information.

When the product is manufactured and ready to be supplied, a shipper's letter of instruction (SLI) is transmitted by the supplier 112 via email, EDI or fax to the server 102, as represented by step 9. Alternatively, details of the SLI may be manually entered into the server 102.

In step 10, a message that the SLI has been received by the server 102 is forwarded by the server 102 by email, fax or EDI to the trading partners specified by the first trading entity in their profiles 108 to receive the message. In this example, only the origin forwarder 114 is specified as a recipient of the SLI update message. However, the buyer 110 may also be informed directly via an update that the SLI has been sent to the origin forwarder 114.

With reference to step 11, the supplier 112 transmits via email or EDI a packing list (PL) to the server 102. Alternatively, details of the PL may be manually entered into the server 102.

In step 12, the server 102 transmits by email, EDI or fax the PL information to the relevant trading partners. The first trading entity will have specified in the profile 108 of each trading participant whether that trading participant should receive the PL information. In this example and as shown in FIG 3, the buyer 110, the origin forwarder 114, the destination forwarder 116 and

3PL/4PL 120 receive the PL information.

With reference to step 13, the server 102 prompts the origin forwarder 114 by email, EDI or fax for origin pick up detail (OPU) based on the details provided by the supplier 112. The origin forwarder 114 then responds to the prompt by transmitting to the server 102 via by email, EDI or fax OPU details, as represented by step 14.

Depending on the profiles 108 created by the first trading entity for each trading participant, the relevant trading partners receive by email, EDI or fax the OPU information. As shown in FIG 3, in this example the buyer 110 and the destination forwarder 116 receive the OPU information, which is transmitted by the server 102.

With reference to step 16, the server 102 then prompts the origin forwarder 114 by email, EDI or fax for transportation information, such as flight, courier, and/or shipping details. The prompt is responded to accordingly in step 17 by the origin forwarder 114 transmitting departure information (DEP) to the server 102.

In step 18, the server 102 transmits the DEP information to the trading partners whose profiles 108 specify that they should receive such information. In the example shown in FIG 3, the buyer 110, destination forwarder 116 and 3PL/4PL 120 receive the DEP information.

Referring to step 19, transportation documentation information such as waybill information, such as house air waybill (HAWB) or bill of lading (BOL) details, master air waybill (MAWB) or ocean bill of lading (OBL) details and/or manifest details, and/or freight and value (F/V) information, are emailed, faxed or transmitted via EDI by the origin forwarder 114 to the server 102. Alternatively,

such information may be manually entered in to the server 102. In step 20, the transportation documentation information is transmitted via email, EDI or fax by the server 102 to the predetermined trading partners as specified in their profiles 108 by the first trading entity. In this example, the destination forwarder 116 and the customs broker 118 receive the transportation documentation information.

With reference to step 21, a commercial invoice (CI) is transmitted by the supplier 112 to the server 102 via the communication network 106 via email or EDI. Alternatively, the CI information is entered manually into the server 102.

In step 22, the CI information is transmitted by the server 102 via email, EDI or fax to the predetermined trading partners as specified in their profiles 108 by the first trading entity. In this example, the buyer 110 and customs broker 118 receive the CI information.

Referring to step 23, the server 102 prompts the destination forwarder 116 via email, EDI or fax for shipment arrival details (ARR). In step 24, the destination forwarder 116 responds to step 23 by transmitting the ARR information by email, EDI or fax to the server 102. In the absence of a response to step 23 within a predetermined time frame, one or more reminders may be generated by the server 102.

With reference to step 25, the ARR details are forwarded by the server 102 to the registered trading partners specified by the first trading entity in the profiles 108 of each registered trading participant to receive such information. In this example, the ARR details are only forwarded to the buyer 110.

Referring to step 26, the server 102 prompts the customs broker 118 via email, EDI or fax for customs clearance and delivery details (CCD) of the shipment. In step 27, the customs broker 118 responds to step 26 by

transmitting the CCD information by email, EDI or fax to the server 102. In the absence of a response to step 26 within a predetermined time frame, one or more reminders may be generated by the server 102.

With reference to step 28, the CCD details are forwarded by the server 102 to the registered trading partners specified by the first trading entity in the profiles 108 of each registered trading participant to receive such information. In this example, the CCD details are forwarded to the buyer 110, the supplier 112 and 3PL/4PL 120.

Referring to step 29, the server 102 prompts 3PL/4PL 120 via email, EDI or fax for receipt (WR) of shipment. In step 30, 3PL/4PL 120 responds to step 29 by transmitting the WR information by email, EDI or fax to the server 102. In the absence of a response to step 29 within a predetermined time frame, one or more reminders may be generated by the server 102.

With reference to steps 31, the WR details are forwarded by the server 102 to the registered trading partners specified by the first trading entity in the profiles 108 of each registered trading participant to receive such information. In this example, the WR details are forwarded to the buyer 110, the supplier 112, the destination forwarder 116 and the customs broker 118.

In the method described above, where messages are forwarded by the server, this may involve forwarding exactly the supply chain data received from a trading participant, forwarding a subset of the supply chain data received or forwarding a message confirming a particular action, time, date or the like. Hence, the supply chain data or data related to the supply chain data may be transmitted.

The method and system of the present invention thus provide a solution to

the problem of inefficient and onerous supply chain data management by providing a central server, which receives, requests and re-routes critical supply chain data to and from trading partners within the system according to the algorithm described herein. Reminders and updates are sent automatically by the server to the relevant trading partners who require the information. Profiles for each trading participant are created by the first trading entity such that each trading partner receives only the supply chain data that it requires and does not receive superfluous information.

Moreover, the system and method of the present invention provides the aforementioned solution even if trading entities have not yet themselves registered with the server. Since the first trading entity has registered at least contact details of their trading partners with the server and created their profiles 108, supply chain data may be requested and received from the trading partners, reminders sent and information forwarded and the like via email or EDI. Hence, the supply chain data management system and method of the present invention still effectively and efficiently manage the supply chain data without the need to wait for trading partners to adopt a new system.

The system and method is not limited to any maximum number of trading entities, supply chains or the complexity thereof. Therefore, the system and method of the present invention can vastly simplify complex supply chains and thus make them transparent whilst reducing inventory costs, increasing efficiency, productivity, communication quality and certainty, reducing dislocation between trading entities and improving customer satisfaction. The server 102 is also independent of all the trading entities in the supply chain of the system 100.

Furthermore, since most businesses already have at least email capability

as a function of their internal systems, which is the minimum requirement to communicate directly with the server 102, no new software or hardware is required to implement the system and method of the present invention, thus avoiding unnecessary expenditure and addressing another problem associated with the prior art. Rather than paying for an entirely new system or expensive software upgrades, the only expenditure may be a minimal initial subscription and a small fee per transaction. Additionally, since most users are already familiar with email, which is easy to use, there is no delay whilst users become familiar with the system and method and the system itself is easy to use.

The Applicants envisage that the system and method of the present invention have a wide range of possible applications in few of supply and communication being the backbone, not only of modern business, but other fields, such as humanitarian and military projects and campaigns and domestic and international governmental logistics.

Throughout the specification the aim has been to describe the invention without limiting the invention to any one embodiment or specific collection of features. Persons skilled in the relevant art may realize variations from the specific embodiments that will nonetheless fall within the scope of the invention.

Dated this Twenty-Ninth day of August 2003

MERCURY ADVISORY GROUP PTY LTD

By their Patent Attorneys

FISHER ADAMS KELLY

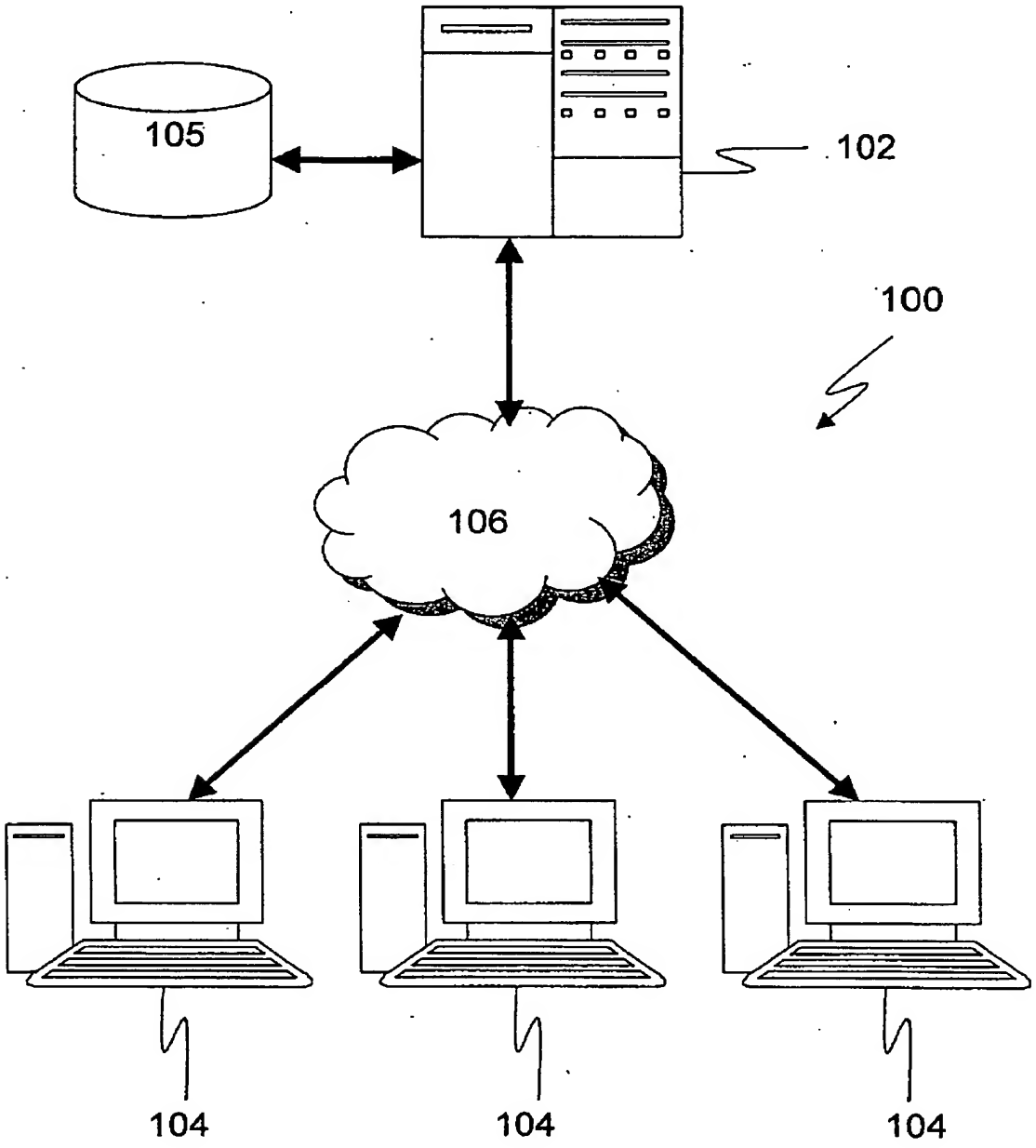


FIG. 1

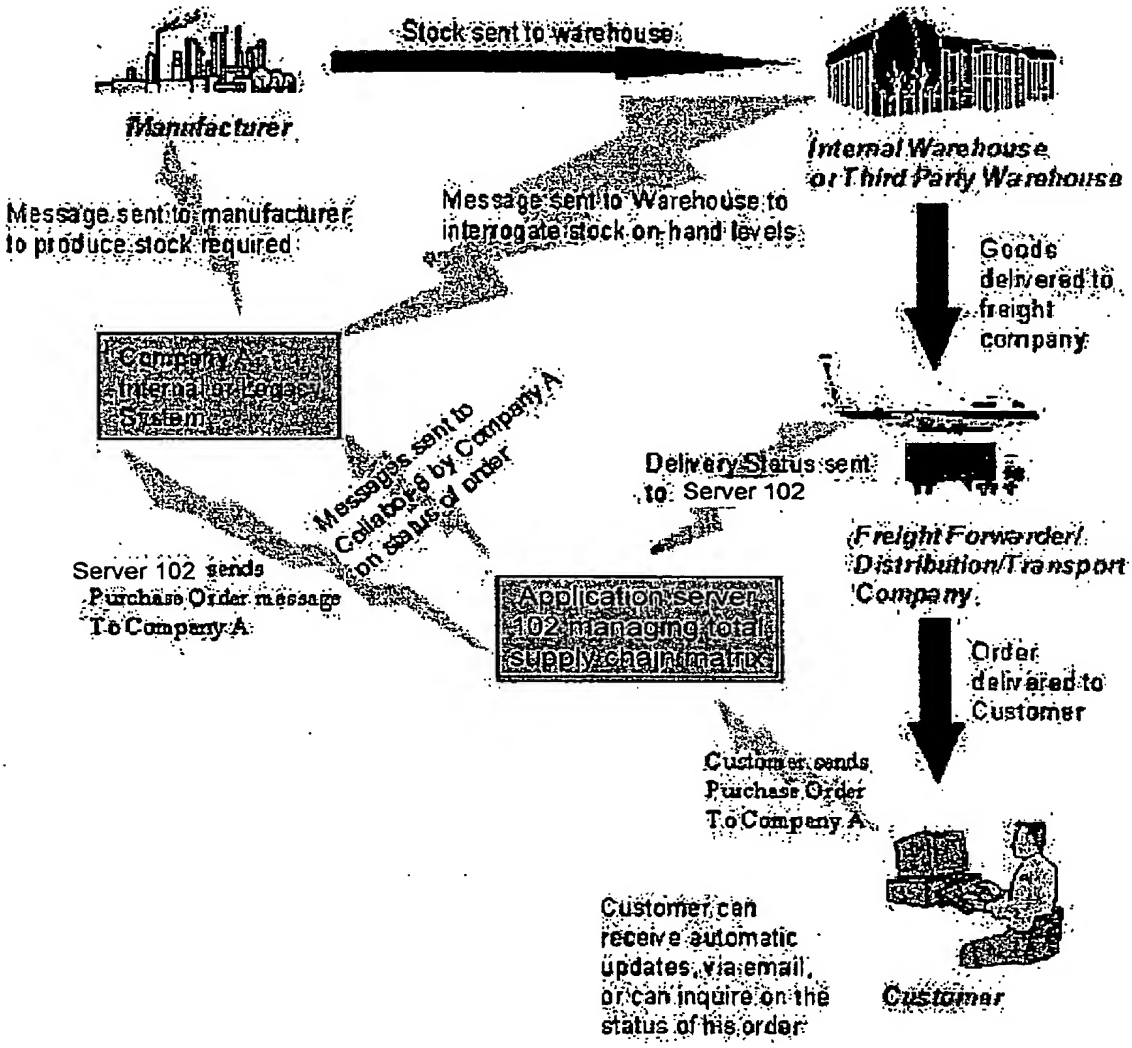
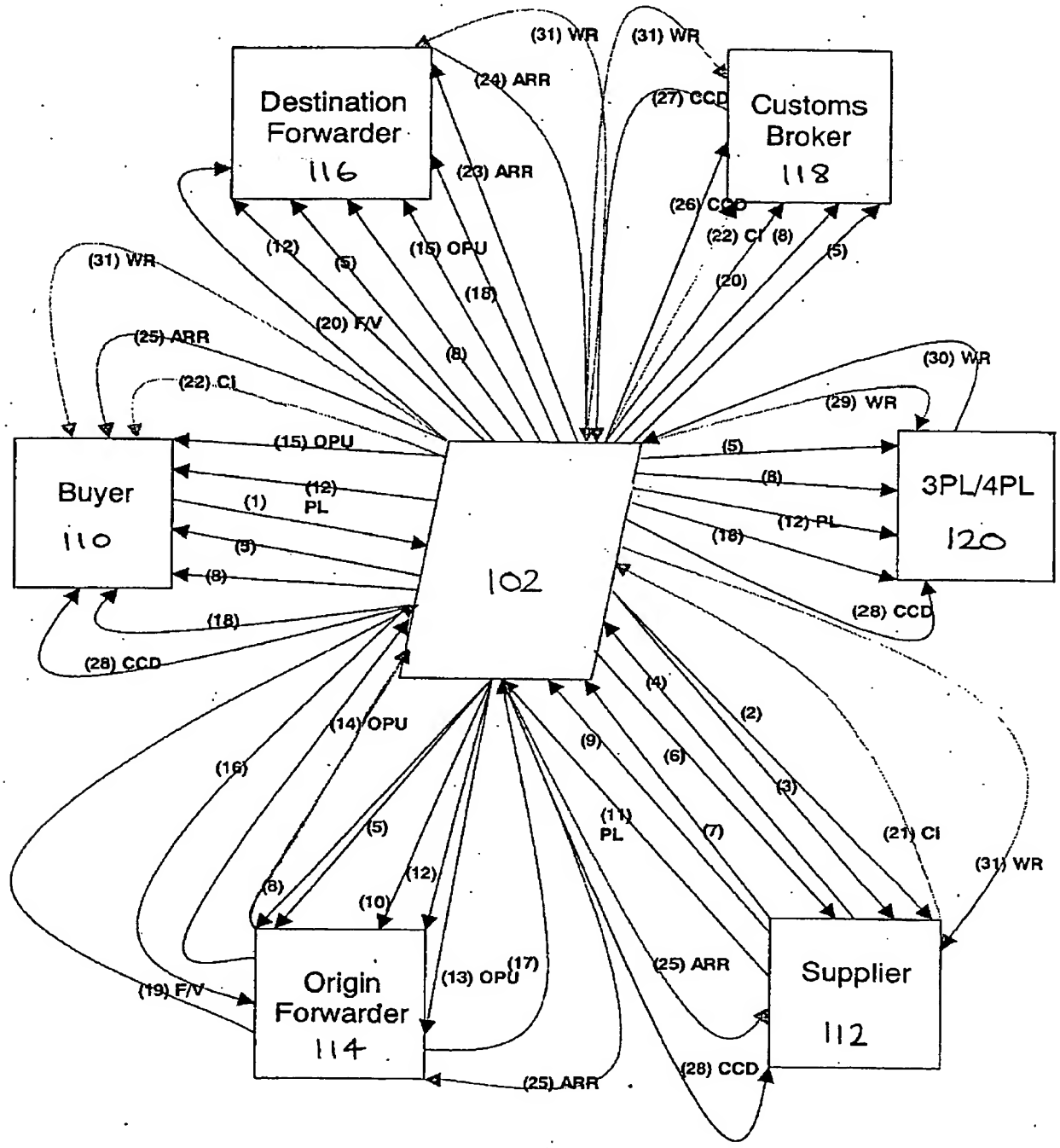

Stock sent to warehouse
Manufacturer
Internal Warehouse or Third Party Warehouse
Message sent to manufacturer to produce stock required
Message sent to Warehouse to interrogate stock on hand levels
Goods delivered to freight company
Company A's Internal or Legacy System
Messages sent to Collaborate by Company A on status of order
Delivery Status sent to Server 102
Freight Forwarder/ Distribution/Transport Company
Server 102 sends Purchase Order message To Company A
Application server 102 managing total supply chain matrix
Order delivered to Customer
Customer sends Purchase Order To Company A
Customer can receive automatic updates via email, or can inquire on the status of his order
Customer

FIG. 2


Destination Forwarder 116
Customs Broker 118
Buyer 110
102
3PL/4PL 120
Origin Forwarder 114
Supplier 112
(31) WR
(24) ARR
(27) CCD
(23) ARR
(26) CCD
(22) CI (8)
(12)
(5)
(15) OPU
(18)
(20) F/V
(8)
(20)
(25) ARR
(22) CI
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(15) OPU
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(16)
(4)
(2)
(9)
(6)
(3)
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(25) ARR
(28) CCD

FIG. 3

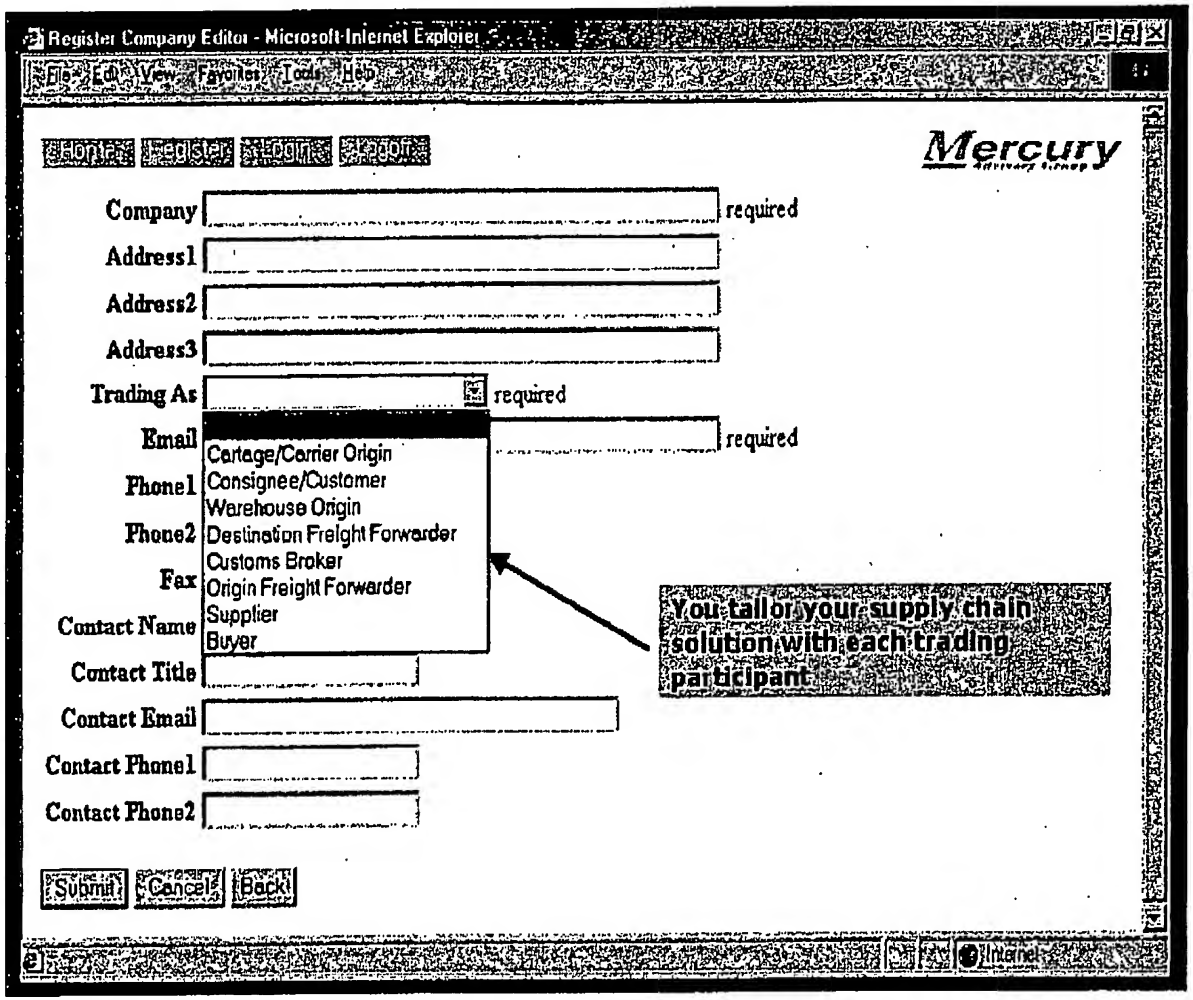
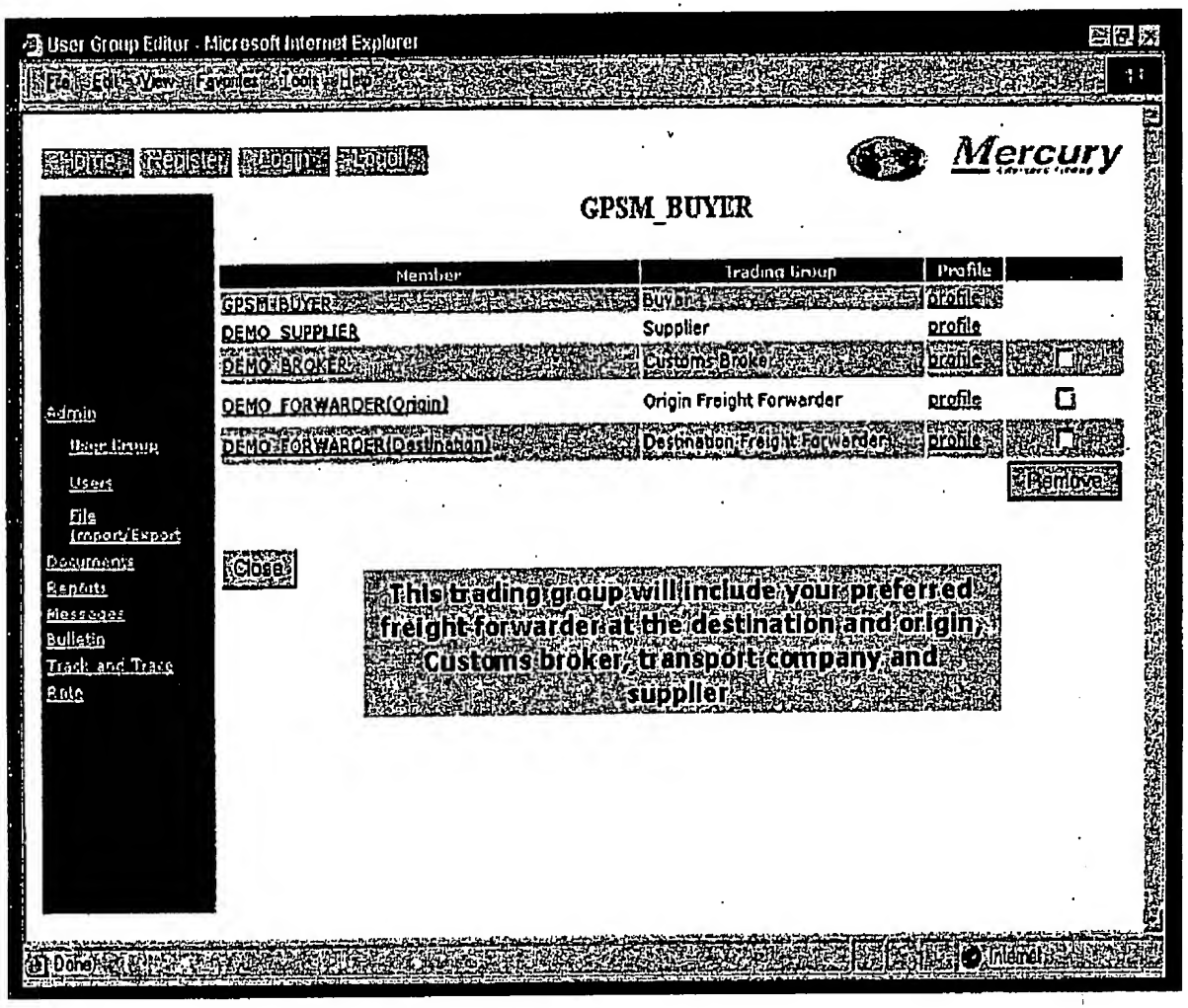

Register Company Editor - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Home Register Login Export
Mercury
Company
Address1
Address2
Address3
Trading As
Email
Phone1
Phone2
Fax
Contact Name
Contact Title
Contact Email
Contact Phone1
Contact Phone2
required
required
Cartage/Carrier Origin
Consignee/Customer
Warehouse Origin
Destination Freight Forwarder
Customs Broker
Origin Freight Forwarder
Supplier
Buyer
You tailor your supply chain solution with each trading participant
Submit
Cancel
Back
Internet

FIG. 4


User Group Editor - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Home
Register
Login
Logoff
Mercury
GPSM_BUYER
Member
Trading Group
Profile
GPSM_BUYER
Buyer
profile
DEMO_SUPPLIER
Supplier
profile
DEMO_BROKER
Customs Broker
profile
DEMO_FORWARDER(Origin)
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profile
DEMO_FORWARDER(Destination)
Destination Freight Forwarder
profile
Remove
Admin
User Group
Users
File Import/Export
Documents
Reports
Messages
Bulletin
Track and Trace
Rate
Close
This trading group will include your preferred freight forwarder at the destination and origin, Customs broker, transport company and supplier
Done
Internet

FIG. 5

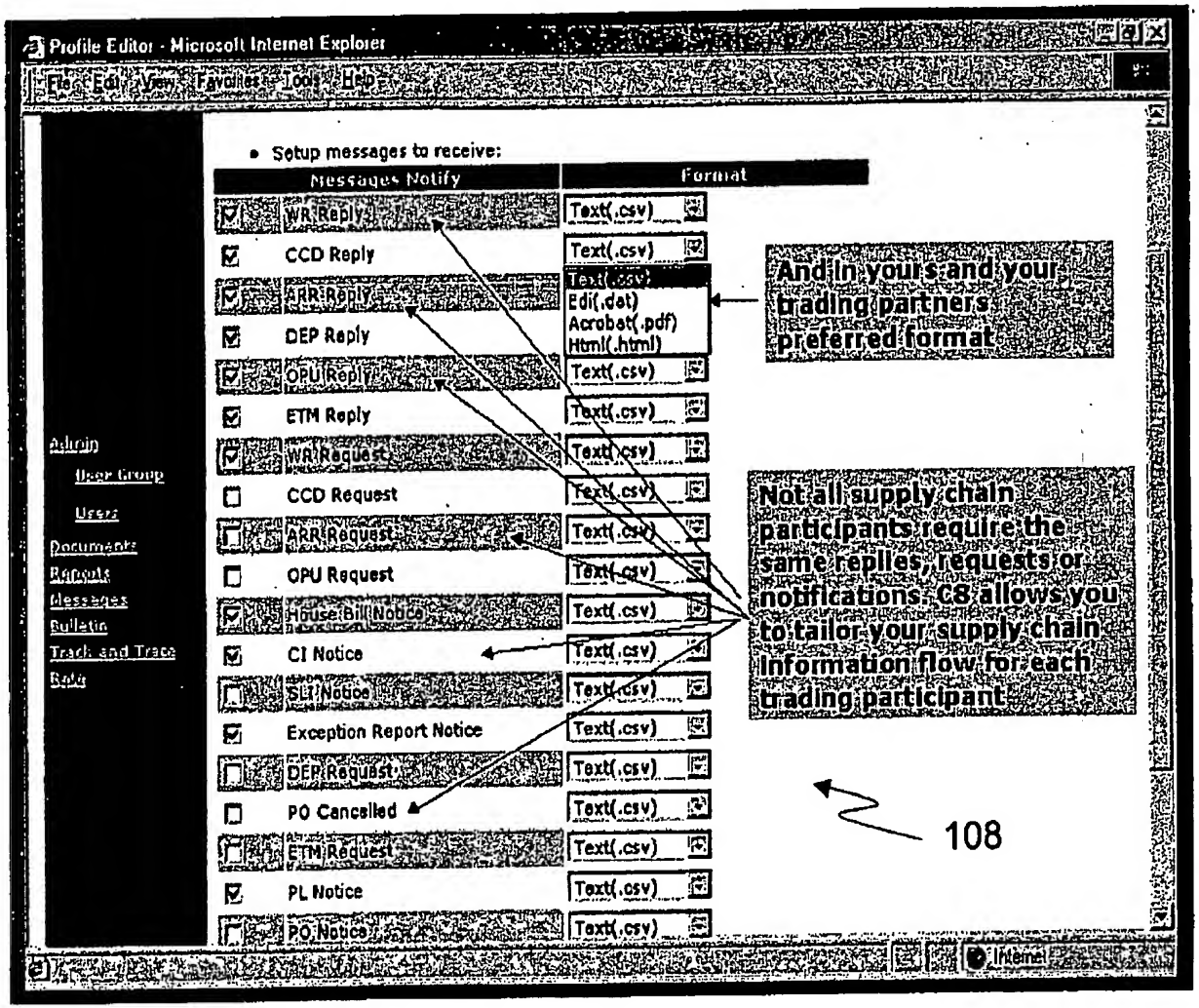
Profile Editor - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Setup messages to receive:
Messages Notify
Format
WR Reply
CCD Reply
ARR Reply
DEP Reply
OPU Reply
ETM Reply
WR Request
CCD Request
ARR Request
OPU Request
House Bill Notice
CI Notice
SLI Notice
Exception Report Notice
DEP Request
PO Cancelled
ETM Request
PL Notice
PO Notice
Text(.csv)
Edi(.dat)
Acrobat(.pdf)
Html(.html)
Admin
User Group
Users
Documents
Reports
Messages
Bulletin
Track and Trace
Help
And in yours and your trading partners preferred format
Not all supply chain participants require the same replies, requests or notifications. C8 allows you to tailor your supply chain information flow for each trading participant
108

FIG. 6

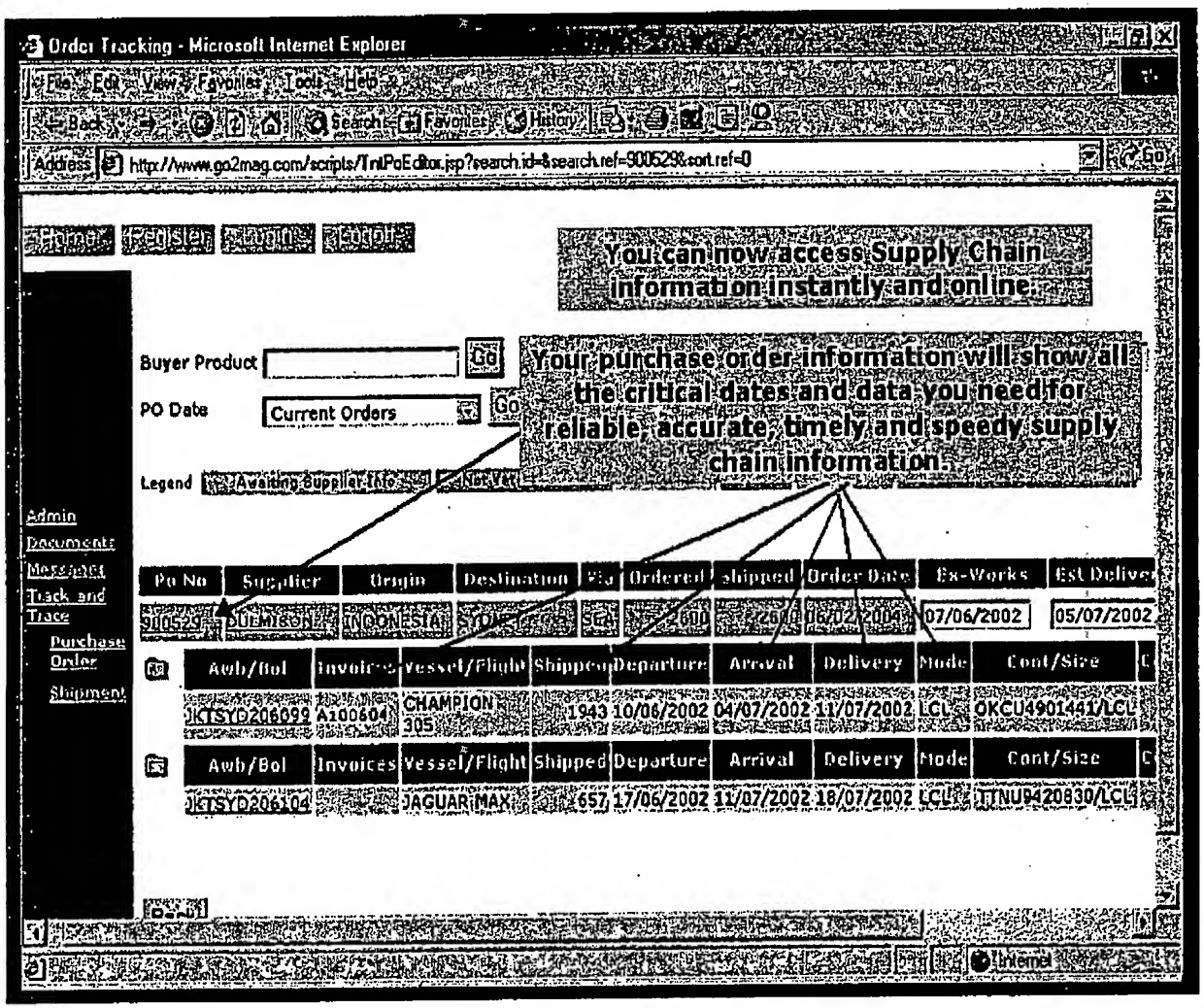
Order Tracking - Microsoft Internet Explorer
Address http://www.go2mag.com/scripts/TntPoEditor.jsp?search.id=&search.ref=900529&sort.ref=0
Home
Register
Login
Export
You can now access Supply Chain information instantly and online.
Buyer Product
Go
PO Date
Current Orders
Go
Your purchase order information will show all the critical dates and data you need for reliable, accurate, timely and speedy supply chain information.
Legend
Awaiting Supplier Info
Admin
Documents
Messages
Track and Trace
Purchase Order
Shipment
Po No
Supplier
Origin
Destination
Via
Ordered
Shipped
Order Date
Ex-Works
Est Deliver
900529
SUEMISON
INDONESIA
SIN
SEA
600
06/02/2004
07/06/2002
05/07/2002
Awb/Bol
Invoices
Vessel/Flight
Shipped
Departure
Arrival
Delivery
Mode
Cont/Size
KTSYD206099
A100604
CHAMPION 305
1943
10/06/2002
04/07/2002
11/07/2002
LCL
OKCU4901441/LCL
Awb/Bol
Invoices
Vessel/Flight
Shipped
Departure
Arrival
Delivery
Mode
Cont/Size
KTSYD206104
JAGUAR MAX
657
17/06/2002
11/07/2002
18/07/2002
LCL
TTNU4220830/LCL
Internet

FIG. 7

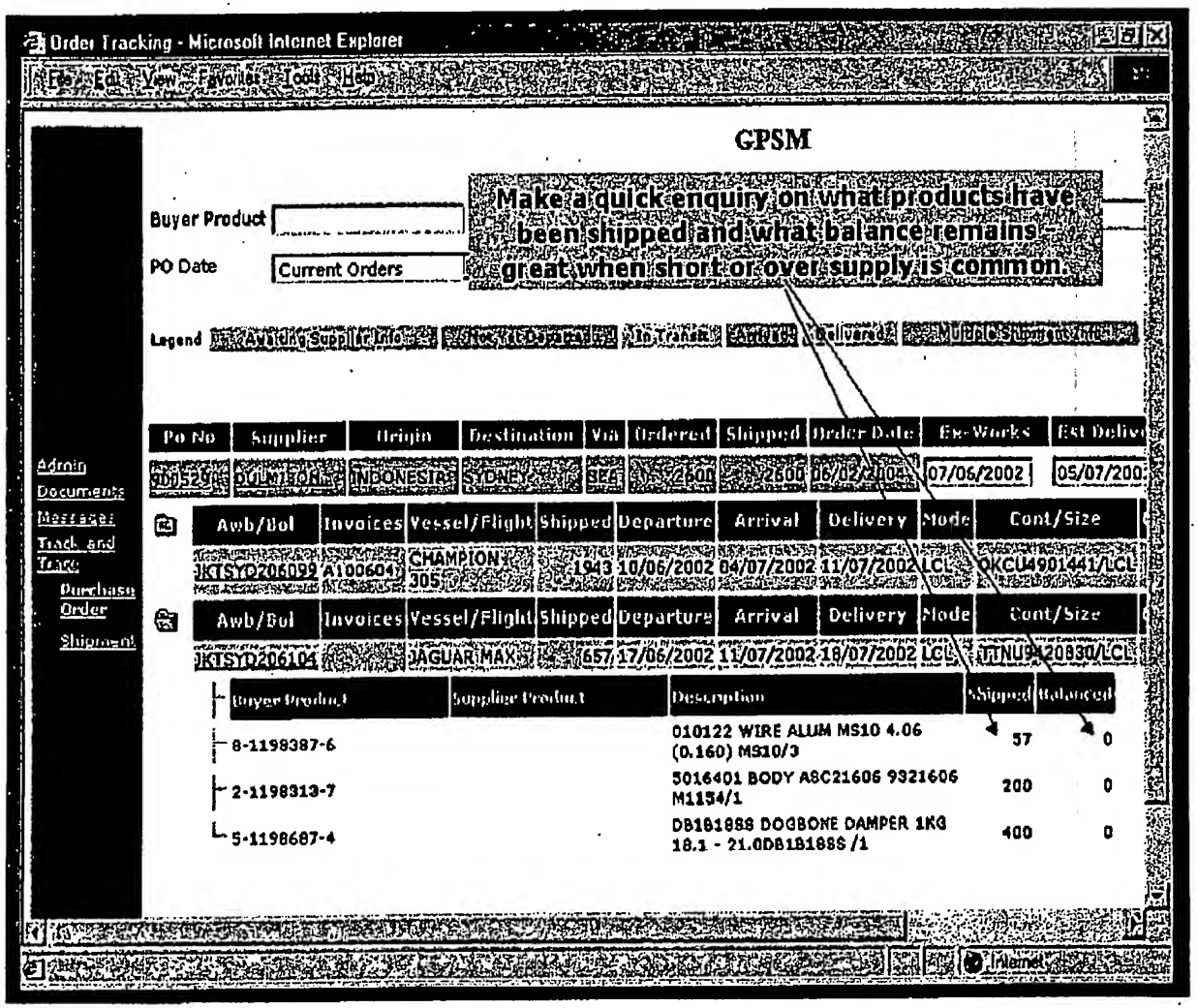
Order Tracking - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
GPSM
Make a quick enquiry on what products have been shipped and what balance remains great when short or over supply is common
Buyer Product
PO Date
Current Orders
Legend
Admin
Documents
Messages
Track and Trace
Purchase Order
Shipment
Po No
Supplier
Origin
Destination
Via
Ordered
Shipped
Order Date
Ex-Works
Est Deliv
07/06/2002
05/07/200
Awb/Bol
Invoices
Vessel/Flight
Shipped
Departure
Arrival
Delivery
Mode
Cont/Size
JKTSYD206092
A100601
CHAMPION
305
1943
10/06/2002
04/07/2002
11/07/2002
LCL
OKCU4901441/LCL
JKTSYD206104
JAGUAR MAX
657
17/06/2002
11/07/2002
18/07/2002
LCL
TTNU9420830/LCL
Buyer Product
Supplier Product
Description
Shipped
Balanced
8-1198387-6
010122 WIRE ALUM MS10 4.06 (0.160) MS10/3
57
0
2-1198313-7
5016401 BODY ASC21606 9321606 M1154/1
200
0
5-1198687-4
DB181888 DOGBONE DAMPER 1KG 18.1 - 21.0DB1B188S /1
400
0
Internet

FIG. 8